OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1893-SIXTEEN PAGES.

orts of Impeached Officials to Explain Their Position.

ACTICALLY PLEADING FOR MERCY

me Attempt to Shift the Responsibility for Their Negligence.

TRACTS FROM DEFENDANTS' ANSWER

ought Bill Dorgan Entirely Too Honest to Require Watching.

HERS WHO HANDLED THE STATE'S CASH

s Clincher They Request the Court Not to Condemn Them to Suffer the Infamy Incident to Being Re-

moved from Office.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 13 .- [Special Telegram THE BEE |-During the sittings of the preme court, held last week, the people of is city gave but little thought to tae imachment, but since the adjournment they ve been giving the matter some serious nsideration until the testimony adduced as become the talk of the town.

Today there is a pretty general opinion evailing that there were several largeed Africans in the cell house and the asym flour and coal deals and that there will a smoking-out before the end of another selt. The defense that the respondents ave made has become the laughing stock in If circles were people think in a cool and upassioned manner. The first article of ie answer even brings smiles to the faces men who long ago declared that they rould never smile again, for in broad and weeping terms it says:

Think Their Work Honestly Performed. For answer to article I we say that the dules of the respective departments required ac performance of a large amount of work ad great responsibility, and in addition to lepartment work the respondents were mempers of a large number of boards, holding fre-quent meetings which they were required to ttend, each having important and varied intles. The Board of Public Lands and Buildings during 1891 and 1892, were charged with the construction of ten law buildings, costing over \$225,000 and current expenditures of over \$880,000 so

hat it was impossible to do more than exerise a legislative and judicial control over bese public interests; that in the construction of the cell house they have performed and discharged their duties faithfully diliently and honestly, without negligence or corrupt or unlawful acts or intents, and to their best ability; that the work was necessarily done through a superintendent, selected good faith, and placed under bond for the talthful performance of the business which he conducted; that the work has been well

#### done, and is worth all that it has cost, Their Good and Faithful Servant.

Regarding this declaration there are several explanations that are offered to show that the statement must be taken with considerable allowance, for it is well known that in the construction of the cell house William H. Dorgan, who was the agent for Mosher, the prison contractor, wa employed as the superintendent to look atter the state's interest, an interest that was not in harmony with that of Mosher's in any part cular. Not only did the board appoint Dorgen to this position, but the nembers gave him full and unlimited swing, knowing full well that he had never before built so much as a chicken coop.

In doing this they put him on a salary of \$50 per month, but little more than was paid to the convicts who were serving the state. In addition to all this they allowed him \$8,000 of the state funds before he had struck a lick or laid a stone upon the founda tion of the building for which the taxpayers of the state were paying their good and herd carned dollars

The broad statement that the work was vell done and was worth all that it cost is n assertion that makes many an honest nan blush with shame and have a feeling o pity for the men who would father the aver nent, as they know full well that the appro riation of \$40,000 has been expended and hat there is nothing to show for the money t the bare walls of the building and a of. Whether or not the money was honthy expended is a question best answered by the testimony of the experts who were or the witness stand last week.

## What the Testimony Shows

That testimony shows that Architect Gray would have constructed the building complete for the sum of \$26,224.72 and would have done the work with free labor, employ ing masons and helpers, paying them the highest wages and buying the stone in this market; Architect Bullock would have completed the building for the sum of \$18,827.35; Architect Jensen for \$20,574,20; Architect Fishe for \$21,270.50 and Architect Latenser of Omaha would have been glad to have taken the contract for \$24,484, turning over

to the state a completed building. Touching upon Dorgan's honesty in the question of this construction, the records in he office of the Loard of Public Lands and Buildings place the lie upon the statement and show that the members never made any attempt to ascertain whether or not he was honest. Those records show that when he presented his estimates everything was lumped as "material and labor," and that there was never an itemized voucher presented for consideration. The same records, kept by the members of the board, also show that many of these estimates were al lowed before the work was performed and even before the material was purchased.

### Bill Dorgan's Great Economy.

Another fact that has started the people to thinking is the deal in connection with the grated windows which found their way into the new cell house. Shortly after Dorgan was given charge he went to Fisher & Westover, asking them to submit bids on this work. They made their figures, esti mating the cost at \$1,800, but Dorgan never went back to tell these gentlemen whether or not their bid was satisfactory. Instead of doing this, it is well known that he took the old grates from one of the old buildings used them in the new cell house and then charged them to the state, notwithstanding the fact that they were already the state's property and had been paid for long years ago, and at the time when the old building

was constructed. In the matter of the statement that the members of the board were overworked and did not have time to attend to the business of the state and in the offices which they were elected to fill, this is a question that will be settled when the attorneys for the managers submit their testimony in rebuttal. Public opinion, however, at this time is to

the effect that this is dodging the real issue in the case and is an attempt to plead the baby act in diverting attention from their

#### Again Says the Respondents. If there were errors here they were errors

of oversight; errors, the happening of which were justified by the facts and the law; errors, such as fall to the lot of all men who govern; errors, which business men may not discover in their own books and accounts. Bankers and merchants do not find thefts until after they have been committed and after the embezzler has fled. Why expect a higher degree of care on the part of the respondents, a degree of care which would have required the foresight of the mythical seer, and for want of it to charge them with impeachable crimes. Such a rule of law is shocking to the judgment of fair-minded and con siderate men. Such frailties and errors, it tney be such, have ever been ignored in impeachment cases.

#### Explaining a Pleasure Junket.

Jumping to the charge of \$500 for expense money expended by the members while they were off on that junket looking at the pris ons in some other states, the answer uses this language:

They deny that they unlawfully, wilfully or corruptly took or appropriated \$500 of the cell house money, but being uninformed in many things pertaining to prisons and cells, the board deemed it advisable to visit other pris-ons to obtain by personal inspection the needed information, and in doing so expended \$500, but the same was done under a conviclon of duty to faithfully and fully discharge the duties of the board, and therefore not guilty of misdemeanor in office in respect thereto.

Just why these members should have gone way to look into the subject of cells and ventilation is something that will require considerable explanation, as it is a fact that at the time when they went the matter of cells and ventilation was something that had never been considered, owing to the fact that the members of that board knew that it would be at least two years before the cells could be placed in position, which would be after they had retired from office, unless they were fortunate enough to convince the public that they were entitled to be returned and given another pull at the public teat. They claim that they did this under a con-

viction of duty and because they could not bring the several prisons to this city. Regarding that duty, when the members were before the legislative committee, under oath, they stated that they had never made any arrangement to adopt any of the plans which they inspected, showing conclusively that instead of going away in the line of their duty they were off on an old-fashioned merry-go-around and that the state was footing all of the bills. But the funny feature of the occurrence is that the same gentlemen who spent the money audited the bills and did not put in any expense voucher to show how, where, when or how much of the money was expended.

#### Pleading for Mercy.

In terms that cannot be misconstrued, the respondents show that they plead the baby act and are ready to throw themselves upon the mercy of the court, or else their answer which is new on flie does not state the truth, for that document says:

When respondents were inducted into office January 9, 1891, they had no special knowledge of the amount of coal and flour and other supplies needed for the public institutions, and that the asylum was under the charge of a superintendent, a steward and a bookkeeper, who were appointed by the governor, and who had long held their said offices and were under official bond and official oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and respondents retificate of the superintendent as to the amount of the supplies furnished. That the board did not obtain any information that the said cerificates could not be relied upon or that any officer of the asylum was dishonest, or of fraud n vouchers until after the same had been paid.

That the said articles of impeachment are not based on evidence taken, heard or read before the joint convention. Nor did either the senate or the house have before them, or read, hear or consider any evidence, but said articles were adopted without consideration of facts, the convention being moved thereto by passion and prejudice, and the same were at adopted during the term of office of re spondents, wherein the offenses are charged

There are some people who are inclined to swallow this, hook, sinker, bob and all, but with the masses it does not go down, it being the prevailing opinion that if they were so ignorant they should have informed themselves of their duties. The question has arisen, "Did they so inform themselves?"

## That Coal Deal.

The answer is best given by an examin ation of the testimony which went into the records last week, showing that millions of tons of coal were charged against the state and that more than half of the amount was never delivered. That testimony showed that the coal deal was left wholly in the hands of the railroad companies and the firm which had the contract, there being no heck kept to show what quantity was de livered at the asylum. But when it came to paying out the state money, the members of the board were always on hand, ready and willing to allow any amount that the books of the coal company showed had been sold

This part of the answer is virtually admitted as being an effort to shift the responsibility, by making people think that as the governor had appointed the head at the asylum, that man was necessarily honest

and did not need watching. In concluding their answer the respondents reminded one of a man who has been led out upon the scaffold to be executed. He does not confess his crime, but merely prays and begs that sentence shall not be carried into effect. To show that there is some thing to back up every word of this state ment the closing paragraphs of the answer are given as they appear in original document now on file in the office of the clerk of the court. These appeals for mercy read as

follows: The question now is, have the respondents mitted such beinous and awful offenses that this court will affix to them an everlast-

Have they committed such crimes that this

ourt should make their names and infamy

Shall the aspirings of ambition and the hopf fame be forever cut off in the breasts of these respondents? Shall they be compelled like the man in the

ron mask to spend the remainder of life with concealed faces and covered heads in the prison house of such an awful judgment, as guilty of an impeachable crime?

"Charity suffereth long and is kind" . . is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil "Rejoiceth not in iniquity" \* \* \* "beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all

things, endureth all things." Concluding this line of pleading the respondents declare that the dishonor that comes to a man to go up and down the walks of life with the judicial placard on his back that he is forever disqualified to hold any office of honor, profit or trust enough to brand an impeachable offense with so hideous a character that it should not be applied to any man not steeped in the grossest evil conceiv-

# GERMANY'S ELECTION

Kaiser Wilhelm Sounded the Keynote in His Tempelhofer Feld Speech.

DEFEATED ARMY BILL WILL BE THE ISSUE

Efforts of the Emperor to Secure a Reichstag that Will Vote It.

OPPONENTS FIRM AND WELL ORGANIZED

Little Defection Noted in the Parties that Composed the Last Body.

STRENGTH OF THE LIBERALS GROWING

Richter's New Party Will Be More Power ful than the Old-A Majority of Eighty Against the Bill is Now Predicted.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] Berlin, May 13.—[New York Herald Cable -Special to The Ber.]—We are in a calm between two storms, the storm of dissolution, and the storm of coming elections. In the meantime the kaiser has struck the keynote on which the minority will make its fight, for he has branled in his remarkable speech on the Tempelhofer feld those who do not vote for the army bill as unpatriotic. The courage of the kaiser in thus throwing his personality into the electoral vortex is immense, but when, at the conclusion, he said the people and army were with him, his statement was a very bold one, more especially as regards the people, who so far have not in any way shown a desire that the bill should be passed. There are, it is true, many people who were opposed to the bill but who may be induced to vote for it, lest a worse may come. To these the speech of the kaiser appeals. As to the army, no doubt the experienced officers are at heart if

not openly against the two years system. The influential Frankfurter Zietung, in a long article, regrets deeply that the kaiser should have been so misinformed as to imagine the bill would pass in its entirety. Also it deeply deployee that the kniser should use words which, although he did not say the majority was unpatriotic, will be thus translated as it imagines from the will of the speaker at the coming elections, which were already bitter enough, and con-

#### Some Strong Words.

"From the new Reichstag the kaiser ex pects a vote in favor of the military bill. Our hope goes in the opposite direction. The near future will show which hopes are best grounded. Above all, the independence of the vote of the people must be assured. The kaiser leaves no doubt that if in the new Reichstag the will of the people shall be against him, he will notwithstanding do all in his power to pass the bill. We doubt not, in spite of the hints to the contrary made in the past two weeks, the kaiser only thinks of constitutional means, as no enemy from without could put the young German empire in such danger as would warrant the least deviation from constitutional methods."

## Richter Gaiain

The split in the freisinige ranks has been made much of, but from all indications Richter will not suffer, as adhesions to his new Freisinige Volkspartei are coming from all over the country, whilst the Bamberger, Bath and Schrade secessionists of Freisinige Vereinigung have been coldly received. Do not be surprised to fine Richter returned with more followers in his new party than he had before, as it is more than possible he will snatch some seats from the national liberal party, which, being always on the fence, is ever likely to tumble to the right or left.

## Chances of Other Parties.

The socialists without any doubt are going to make large gains, certainly over ten seats. Their leaders seem strangely misinformed, as the party will number fifty votes in the ext Reichstag instead of thirty-six. The Alsace-Lorrainers will retain their

ten seats. The great problem of the election is the center party with its 111 votes. They may lose a few of these, but the party is well or ganized and has voted one military bill in accordance with the wishes of the electors. It is significant that Graf Adelmann, who alone of his party voted against the Huene compromise, has been refused a renomination. This shows how determined the electors of this powerful party are against

the bill. The reischpartei is a sort of close corporation and will retain its nineteen seats, repre senting the wealth of its members, as the employes of the members are sufficiently numerous in some instances to re-elect them A falling off in the conservative party may be expected, especially in the districts where the Jew vote is large, for the Semites will

Some twenty independents will probably be returned, who may stand twelve against and eight for the bill. These figures will give the probable majority against the bill of some eighty votes, which might be reduced by absentees and non-voters.

vote in favor of the freisinnige or for the

## BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Political Parties of Germany Preparing for

the Coming Elections. Benlin, May 13.-The first week of the lectoral struggle ends without any of the parties knowing where they stand, and without any of them having anything like reli able data from which to forecast the result of the contest for members of the Reichstag The leaders of the social democracy alone seem to retain a firm grip upon their organi zation. They have tonight 142 candidates in the field and can reasonably hope to secure fifty-five seats, a gain of nineteen seats over the number held by the party in the last Reichstag.

## Numerous Cand dates in the Field.

From the unprecedented number of candidates appearing it will be impossible for the results of the first day's polling, on June 5, to decide the general issue and it is expected that the vote on that day will not certainly establish the political character of the new house. As is well known, the social candidate requires a majority over all his opponents and the large number of men seeking election and re-election in the various constituencies will make the required majority hard to obtain in many cases. It is thought that over 100 second ballots will be necessary to decide question of elections, and it is therefore highly probable that the end of the summer will have been reached before the nouse is finally constituted. It is doubtful, whatever may be the result of the elections, whether the

#### Reichstag will even then be convened for business. It is more likely that it will meet only to hear the emperor's speech opening the session and then adjourn until the usual

period of opening in October. Issues of the Campaign. In the meantime, it is evident that the

parties will be re-constituted on platforms in which the army bill will have almost a secondary place. The foremost planks of the conservative platform already decided upon

are protectionism and bimetallists. In the absence of recognized party leaders and a party manifesto, some members of the center party will figure as influential demo cratic Catholics. Dr. Sigel, a rabid anti-Prussian, will stand for election in Munich as a Catholic democrat and his program is undoubledly a significant feature of the cam-

paign as regards south Germany. Each party seems determined to expend every available resource in contesting districts where it has the remotest chance of success; indeed, in many instances, candidates will stand in districts where success appears impossible. Thus, in Berlin, the centrists will contest every district, although they know the Cathotic vote is certain to be swamped by the immense preponderance of the freisinnige and socialist votes. In some constituencies, each of the eight recognized parties has a candidate in the

#### Class Interests Demand Attention.

The contest is further complicated by class interests, which are demanding attention. The agrarian league demands special pledges before giving its support to candidates, the trading guilds insist upon being heard and the anti-Semites, bimetallists and a host of faddists are making a turmoil, which will not cease until the first day's balloting clears the atmosphere and brings into prominence the grand principles at stake. The retirement of Count von Ballestrom and other centrist leaders is under consideration. The bulk of the party shrinks from the prospect of Dr. Lieber beoming the leader of the party. Under him the democratic evolution party would proceed at full pressure. The aristocratic element of the party views the prospect with dismay. Dr. Lieber's recent declaration that he was a Prussian against his will and his attacks on the monarchial principles, as presented in Emperor William, have made it mpossible for him to be recognized as a hief of a united party.

The two wings of the freisinnige party have started in with opposing candidates in Berlin and elsewhere. The provincial freisinnige organizations, however, renerally support Herr Eugene Richter, the leader of the faction known as the radical people's

#### Attacking Its Foes Through France.

The government organs carefully reproduce the reports in French papers, as to how France is rejoiced at the rejection of the army bill, adding sinister rumors regarding the designs of the French government. They also publish doubtful telegrams from Strasburg, reporting that the French garrison along the frontier have already been, or are being, reinforced and that the granting of furloughs to all French and officers has been oldiers stopped. The alarm which hese organs profess to feel has not spread among the people. Every one knows that the rejection of the army bill has neither diminished the defensive strength of the triple alliance, nor added to France's power of offensiveness. Outside of Chancellor von Caprivi's organ the idea is ridiculed that France and Russia will attack Germany because the Reichstag refused to grant all the government de-

manded. The annual Berlin art exhibition will be pened to the public tomorrow. A press iew was given today. There are 2,500 exhibits, of which 1,725 are of paintings, 380 water colors, sixty etchings, 250 sculptures and architectural exhibits. There are only a few works by foreign artists. Herr Komer sent a portrait of the Grand Duchess Anas tase of Mecklenburg, which is a fine study. Among the more prominent paintings are Lenbach's "Bismarck," and Huenter's "Hussars at Lagny." Wenglein of Munich has two views of the river Isar, and Neckel has a "Mecca Caravan."

## Claim it is a Myth.

An echo from some foreign quarter has reached here in regard to the newly published ukase, ordering the wholesale expulsion of Hebrews from the Russia-Poland frontier. By inquiries made, it is ascertained that the only movement against these Hebrews has been the dislodging at several places along the frontier of a number of Hebrews who were suspected of being engaged in smuggling. The families thus removed can settle in the interior. Apart from the ordinary observance of the old decrees aiming to keep the Hebrews within fixed pales. no movement against the race has taken place in Poland. The alleged outbreak of persecution is a myth.

The autumn maneuvers of the German army, on the vastest scale ever attempted. will be held between Treves, Metz and Strasburg. Emperor William has invited the emperor of Austria, the king of Italy, the duke of York, the duke of Connaught and all the German princes to attend the maneu-

## EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

Two Persons Killed and Many Others Dangerousty Wounded at Lebanon, Pa. Reading, Pa., May 13,-Two persons were killed and several injured by the explosion of a locomotive on the Lebanon Valley branch of the Philadelphia & Reading road at Lebanon today. The killed are:

LEVI YOCUM, engineer of this city. JOHN YOCUM of Lebanon, aged 14, a nephew of the engineer, who had got on the engine to see his uncle.

The injured are: GEORGE SALADA, conductor of Reading, probably fatally. WILLIAM LOUDEN, a boy of Lebanon, who

was riding on the engine, fatally. WILLIAM ANSPACH, crossing watchman, fatally injured. Annie Anspacii, aged 16, who had just brought her father's dinner, was also seri-

ously and perhaps fatally injured. ISAAC BEARN of this city, front brakeman, everely injured. Several persons living a square away were slightly injured.

## THINK THEY HAVE THE ROBBERS.

Two Men Arrested Supposed to Have Held Up the B. & O. Train. Carno, Ili., May 13:-Two men, supposed

to be those who robbed the Baltimore & Ohio express car on the night of the 11th have been arrested at Burkley, Ky., and taken to the scene of the robbery. It is said they were tracked to their hiding place by scraps of paper torn from express packages. Their names have not been learned

Death of a Leading Kearney Citizen. KEARNEY, Neb., May 13 .- [Special Tele gram to THE BEE. ] -The remains of Charles Hanson were brought here from Chicago this evening for burial. The deceased was one of the old settlers here and one of the most public spirited men of the city.

# SOMBER COLORS

Europe's Political Outlook Shaded with Dark Possibilities.

WILLIAM'S AMBITION THE DREAD MENACE

Peace of the People as Nothing Compared

with His Army Schemes. DETERMINED TO SUCCEED AT ANY COST

Will Leave Nothing Undone That May Enhance His Chance to Win.

SMALL POWERS THE SOURCE OF TROUBLE Any One of Several May Serve to Light the Train That Will Embroil the Whole of Europe in a Bloody

War.

(Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.) Panis, May 13 .- [New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE. ]-Yet another week during which the European situation has remained uneasy. I do not speak of rumors that are current, such, for example, as that of the abdication of Queen Victoria, which is not in any way confirmed, but refer only to accomplished facts, the gravity of which cannot escape anybody.

The first subject of anxiety is the speech made by Emperor William to his soldiers. Never was similar language used by a sovereign. Never until now has the chief of a state called deputies "personalities" without authority. Never was an emperor known to discuss parliamentary questions with soldiers, no matter what had happened. From the discourse of the emperor at Tempelhofer feld, the situation is considered by European diplomatists to be absolutely serious. He Has a Scheme.

The emperor appears decided to do anything to obtain the voting of the military law. He will perhaps be forced to create some diplonatic incidents, but he will not do so directly. He would not commit the error of entering into a conflict with Russia France, but would create difficulties between the allies and some other country. Italy appears destined to play a role and Morocco is propitious for such a maneuver. The whole attention of diplomatists is directed to the small powers, one of which may atways be disposed to light the match. and if the conflagration is not extinguished instantly it may spread to the whole of Europe, and nobody can say where it would stop. The danger may also come from the side of Greece, which is going through another ministerial trial crisis, which is evidently inspired by England. If things take a bad turn at Athens European interference is possible, and would be a fresh cause of conflict.

His Efforts Uselest. All the emperor's efforts will be useless Reports from all the ambassadors are to the effect that the sections for the Reichstag will give a majority hostile to any military law, and the fight will be stronger than ever after the election. As the emperor has thrown himself personally into the melee by his speech at Tempelhof, the internal situation in Germany may quickly become

It is, therefore, no exaggeration, but simple wisdom to say that the European situation is becoming very complicated, and the future presents itself in very dark colors.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

#### MUSCATINL'S SALOON WAR. Every Joint in the City Will Be Closed

This Week. Muscatine, Ia., May 13.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-Injunctions were granted today in the district court against fourteen saloonkeepers, disposing of all but six of the saloon cases on the docket. These six will be reached Monday. Among those enjoined today are Robert Welch and James Welch, two of the oldest and wealthiest salooukeepers in Iowa. Governor Boies telegraphed today from

South Dakota that he would arrive here on the first train and would add to the reward offered for the parties guilty of blowing up the residences on Wednesday.

E. M. Kersinger, whose house was blown up, today sold his property and left this evening with his family, never to return, so he says. Writs of injunction will probably be issued Monday against all the new saloons that have started since the cases now pending were filed and indications are that every saloon in the city, thirty-six in number, will be closed next week.

#### Denounced the Outrage. OTTUMWA, Ia., May 13-[Special Telegram

to The Bee. |-There was a large and enthusiastic indignation meeting held at the opera house tonight to listen to a speech by Senator Clark of Clarinda, and to express in resolutions the sentiment of the people in reference to the dastardly outrage at Muscatine. Captain J. G. Hutchison presided, and created a sensation in his strictures on the city council for not enforcing the prohibitory law. Senator Clark spoke for two hours. fairly skinning the saloon men and condemning the outrage in the most scatbing invectives. He classed the city councils in the state and the police officers who per mitted the saloons to run with traitors and anarchists, and declared they were co respondents with the saloons for the awful affair at Muscatine. A series of strong resoutions was adopted congratulatory to the Muscatine victims for their escape and glorying in their pluck in their fight against the saloons. A resolution was also passed calling upon the city council here to close the saloons.

#### ANARCHISTS WANT REFENGE. Chicago Water Works to Be Blown Up

with Dyna mite. CHICAGO, Ill., May 13 .- A special dispatch to the Record from Buffalo, N. Y., says: The police here claim to have discovered evidence of a plot to blow up the water works and fire the World's fair buildings at Chicago. They claim that a letter was accidentally picked up at the anarchist headquarters over a saloon on East Genesce street. It introduces Sebastian Verombelski to Joseph Schultz, a leading Buffalo anarchist, but Schultz denies that he knows anything about it. The letter, which is written in German, bears the date of April 29, and part of it, translated, reads as follows: The hopes which I held out to you when last

we met are about to be fulfilled, and we shall look for much assistance from you. This letter will introduce Schastian Verombelski, who will fully explain the assistance we need. He has complete plans of the water works main from the mouth of the lake pipe to the pumping stations; also plans of the fair building The police claim that it indicates the ex-

#### THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Om the and Vicinity-

Fair, Slightly Cooler; Southwesterly Winds. 1. Defense of the Impeached.

Germany Before the Great Election. Clouds that Hover O'er Europe. What the Financial Outlook Is.

 Sports of a Pleasant Saturday.
Democrats Try to Get Together.
World's Fair Beauties for Today. 3. World's Fair Robbers Must Go,

Nebraska Before History's Dawn.

4. Omaha; Socially and Musically. 5. Concerning a Proposed Steal.

What the Woman's Club is Doing. 6. Conneil Bluffs Focal News.

Affairs at South Omaha. 7. Calvinism at Washington.

Salvation Army Gathering. 8. Secret Society New ..

10. Griswold's Weekly Sporting Grist. 11. Omaha's Trade Conditions Reviewed.

Financial and Commercial. 12. Editorial and Comment.

13. Ingails Reviews a Political Tragedy. 15. Feminine Fads and Fanc es. 16. Pen-Pictures of Irish Castles.

istence of a plot to take vengeance on Chicago for the condemnation of the anarchists concerned in the Haymarket murder. The plan is to blow up the conduit pipe which supplies the city of Chicago with water, or so cripple the system as to render the opera-

American Girls and Their Conquests.

tions of the fire department ineffective, and then set fire to the World's fair buildings and the city. Detectives are searching for Verombelski,

who is evidently a stranger. Isaac Elevade, an anarchist, says he heard of the plot about three weeks ago, but placed little confidence in it. He said "When the anarchists were hanged in Chicago, their compatriots vowed vengeance, and possibly they consider that the time to strike has arrived. All these years have been spent in study. They have sympathizers schooled in blasting, chemistry and mechanics, so if they wished to get even with Chicago by spoiling the World's fair, it could be accomplished as easily as snapping one's finger. A little dynamite would wreck the conduit pipe which carries the water from Lake Michigan. The reservoir could be as easily destroyed, and then some matches applied to the windward side of the World's fair buildings, and a moment later would put a period to the fair. Then, if they wished, they could doom the city. I am inclined to think that there is such a plan on foot, and that it is known of in Buffalo as the letter ind' ates.'

The local anarchists had a secret meeting last night, at which the strange letter was discussed by excited members of that organi-

#### STRUGGLE WITH A MANIAC.

Arthur D. Lavery Makes Things Lively on the Burlington Fiyer from Chicago. BURLINGTON, In., May 13.—Conductor Ed Corwin and Engineer Brown of this city tell a most thrilling story of their experience with a crazy man on Burlington train No. 3, between here and Osceola, Ia. The man was on the train when it arrived in Burlington, and shortly afterwards showed signs of insanity that alarmed the passengers. He was quieted by the conductor, but after the train left Ottumwa he left the sleeper and climbed onto the engine. He was requested to get down, but refused, and a terrible struggle ensued, and it was not until four men went to the assistance of the engineer that he could be overpowered and bound. He was placed in the baggage car and closely guarded until Creston was reached, where he was turned over to the authorities. His name is Arthur D. Lavery and he last resided in Chicago.

FORT DODGE, Ia., May 13 .- [Special Tele gramt o The Bee. ] - Con Horrigan of Perry solda piece of property for \$1,100 He was afaid to turst the bank, and getting the money in gold, buried it in the cellar. The cellar filled with water and the gold was buried in the garden. Friday night, while Mr. Horrigan was away from nome, three masked men entered the house and forced Mrs. Horrigan to tell where the gold was buried. When Mr. Horrigan returned the gold was gone. There is

## no clew to the robbers.

Not Gull y of Marder. VINTON, Ia., May 13 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-The jury in the Smith murder case returned a verdict of not guilty today The prisoner and relatives broke down and wept like children. Many strong men also wept. The judge had hard work to suppress applause. Mr. Perry, father of the murdered man, as the jury passed out called them vile names, and the judge ordered his arrest. He was reprimanded and told to go

## BURLINGTON TRAINS WRECKED.

Disastrous Tail-End Collision Between

Freights Near Lincoln. Lincoln, Neb., May 13.—[Special Telegram to The Bee. ] -A disastrous tail-end collision occurred at 7 o'clock this evening on the Burlington near the asylum switch, three miles southeast of the city. The Hastings local freight had stopped at the switch to take up some cars at Stockwell's brick yards and a flagman was sent back to signal the fast through freight following. He failed to get back far enough and the fast train crashed into the other. derailing and demolishing fifteen cars and smashing the engine of the fast freight. Both engineers and firemen jumped and escaped injury. There were four or five passengers in the caboose and all but one got out with but a few scratches and skinned faces and arms, the other, whose

name was not learned, suffered a broken arm A tramp who got on at Denton is reported missing. The track was torn up and littered for several hundred feet, and trains were delayed until midnight. The wreck occurred on the main line and necessitated the sending of all trains by way of Aurora.

## UNITED AT LAST.

rish Members of Parliament Will Present a Sol'd Front to Their Enemies.

NEW YORK, May 13 .- Joseph P. Ryan, assistant secretary of the Irish National Federation of America, in a published interview is quoted as saying: "I have received advices by letter from London which inform me that the bargain is consummated whereby John Redmond will be taken by his olleagues into the majority. The breach is healed, but I am not at liberty yet to make known the particulars. They will be given to the public on receipt of the next letter from Justin McCarthy.'

The reuniting of the party in Ireland, he further declares, will undoubtedly result in bringing the vigorous home rule organizations in this country into one brotherhood.

The Redmondites have stood shoulder to shoulder with the majority on every vote of of the home rule measure in Parliament and that undoubtedly has had much to do with healing the wounds.

# WALL STREET PULSE

Present Financial Outlook from the Great Commercial Center.

NUMBER 228.

PROFESSIONALS PINCHED BY THE PANIC

Public Conceded to Have Escaped the Crash as a Rule.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED AS A RESULT

Indications that More Failures May Follow in the Near Future.

DISASTROUS WORK OF RUMOR MONGERS

One of the Strongest Firms in New York Forced to Deny the Report of Its

Embarrassment at a Critical Period.

NEW YORK, May 13 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. | - Wall street has had an inactive but far from an unimportant week. Smashes of the sidden and terrific sort seem to be over, but prices don't go back to their former level. Instead they sag. There is an unmistakable tendency throughout the whole list toward lower prices. Liquidation is proceeding on an enormous scale. It has been an open secret for two years that the public has not been in Wall street. Upon this fact the public is just now to be con-

gratulated. The present situation, so far as concerns the stock market, affects the professional contingent far more than anything or anybody else. This is an exception in the history of previous pames.

The street has yet many conspicuous people still bravely insisting that not only the worst is over, but that what has happened will really turn out to be a factor contributing to a boom. These same people are loudly demanding that the law and the courts shall, be invoked to punish the wicked people, who they insist have brought about Wall street's present uneasiness. To the minds of these people there has been a sharp break in stock market prices, chiefly because the people have been scared. The market has been "lied down," they say. It is not improbable that rumor mongers have been reckless and circulated hurtful yarns, but a bear liar cannot be more astute or industrious than is the same sort of an artist on the bull side. This, though, does not excuse or even lighten the wrongs which have been

lately done upon the bear side. Injured by Fal e Reports. There have been some notable incidents of paseless reports started merely to influence the market, and the distributors of these falsehoods ought to be compelled to answer. Perhaps they will. Meanwhile the stock market quotations will probably hardly wait to be buoyed up until aggressiveness creeps

out of the grand jury room.

The sensational collapse of a score or two of banks out west is a significant object lesson. Wall street, naturally, is amazed at the disclosure. It is explained here that the failed banks are unimportant, that they have been banking on "wind" and that the e feet of their break will not amount to much. This has a hopeful sound. It also sounds supremely silly, for banks cannot go down and not do serious damage directly in their own localities and force the damaging influences far beyond local bounds. The American investor generally, wherever his home may be, must be astounded at the disclosures which have followed the Columbia bank failure. A merely natural question for everybody to ask is "If Dwiggins of Chicago can do banking on such a scale and can spread abroad so wide a train of panie, why cannot other financiers do the same! Why may not others be doing

the same?" It is pleasant and patriotic to believe this is the only mushroom banking syndicate in existence, but the public, and more especially the investing world, must be excused for nervousness over the apprehension that

the worst may not yet be known. Today's brief bank stock market was in many ways surprising. A phenomenally good bank statement was issued, showing a large gain in surplus reserve, approaching \$5,000,000. This is largely due to a gain of \$4.550,000 in legal tenders, most of which have been received from the west, while New York banks at the same time have cut down their loans \$4,500,000. The figures of increased surplus reserve were far better

#### than had been generally anticipated, so far as surface indications are concerned.

Just a Pleasing Fraud. This weekly bank statement, for which Wall street always waits so anxiously every Saturday, is a pleasing fraud. It really represents nothing significant. In the first place, it does not pretend to reflect conditions existing on the date on which it is issued. It is "made up" on statements prepared in the middle of the week. Moreover, it does not include the operations of many of the most important duanciers in the cities.

Frust comparies are not in it. it is simply foolish for anybody to figure on the financial conditions at this center while ignoring the operations of the trust companies. This is so palpable that it would be a waste of words were any attempt made to explain or elaborate it.

There is no diminution of the nervousness which has developed the past week in banking circles here. There is no change in the underlying situation. The country at large is still scantily supplied with funds. Commercial and industrial borrowers are rebuffed and turned down. Credits are contracted beyond anything which the mercantile community has experienced since 1884. On all sides is heard the cheerful fact that money is abundant in Wall street, that Wall street rates of interest are low. This, though, is not the healthful indication that to outsiders it may seem. It is indicative chiefly, almost wholly of the fact people who have ready money are unwilling to lend it except where they make terms which will enable them to call in their loans at practically a moment's notice, and have the same all the while protected by collateral with a ready market

## Cannot Be Cured in a Day.

Wail street gains at the expense of the country at large so far as this is concerned. The flow of money into Wall street reflects the fact that leaders are distrustful of outside credits. Boiled down, the meaning is that the money lending crowd is scared. The evil effect of this condition is not to be cured in a day. Penalties are being paid all over the country now for it.

Merchants who have raised funds required in their business, and manufacturers whe